UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/851
S/~~1995/145~~
17 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 8 and 112
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND
ORGANIZATION OF WORK
SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE
APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 17 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 24 January 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to the United Nations, Mr. Dragomir Djokić, addressed to you (A/49/839-S/1995/75 and Corr.1).

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is one of the five equal successor States that resulted from the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). It did not "continue to exist in international relations as a contracted Yugoslav federation", nor is it "the owner of the assets of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the territories that seceded from the former federation", as is incorrectly asserted in the letter. My Government has on numerous occasions recalled the relevant provisions of resolutions 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992 and 821 (1993) of 28 April 1993 of the Security Council, and resolutions 47/1 of 22 September 1992 and 47/229 of 29 April 1993 of the General Assembly, which clearly lay down the legal aspects of the dissolution of the former common federation. The findings of the Badinter Commission mandated by the European Union give the legal findings. Thus, the position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is legally indefensible and the arguments are purposely misleading.

Further, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has retracted a part of its original letter, by requesting a corrigendum to this effect, recanting the statements that it "does not claim to be the sole

successor of the former federation"; that it "participates in the negotiations of the division of assets and liabilities of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia"; that it "recognizes that some of the funds frozen by the introduction of the sanctions regime against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) did belong to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" and "are subject of the negotiations taking place in Geneva". By this retraction, my Government has no other option but to conclude that now the Belgrade regime will claim to be the sole successor of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; that it will stop its participation in negotiations in Geneva; and that it will claim that all of the funds frozen by the sanctions belong to enterprises, banks and state entities from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

This and other repeated attempts by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to be de facto accepted as a continuation of the international legal personality of the former SFRY are in direct contravention of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and of customary international law.

It is our firm belief that the ambiguous situation in the treatment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within the United Nations would be effectively terminated by, inter alia, removing the name-plate "Yugoslavia" from the premises of the United Nations, and removing the flag of the former common State, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from the United Nations mast. In this manner, the fact proclaimed so long ago by the Security Council and the General Assembly that "the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist" would finally be clearly reflected and the attempts by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to circumvent the relevant resolutions would be prevented.

I would kindly request your assistance in circulating the text of the present letter as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 8 and 112, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/852
S/1995/146
17 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 8 and 112
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK: REPORTS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 17 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 24 January 1995 from Ambassador Dragomir Djokić (A/49/839-S/1995/75 and Corr.1).

The views expressed in that letter are legally and factually unfounded and contravene the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly. In particular, this is the case with regard to the assertions that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continued to exist in international relations as a contracted Yugoslav federation" and that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - pending the conclusion of the agreement to regulate the effects of secession from the Yugoslav federation - is the owner of the assets of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the territories that seceded from the former federation".

In this connection it is necessary to recall that the Security Council stated, in its resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, that "the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist". Furthermore, in the same resolution, the Security Council stated that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations" and recommended to the General Assembly that it "decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly".

The above Security Council resolution represents a clear and authoritative statement concerning the basic legal and factual aspects of the dissolution and extinction of the former SFR Yugoslavia and was confirmed subsequently by the Council in its resolution 821 (1993) of 28 April 1993 and by the General Assembly in its resolutions 47/1 of 22 September 1992 and 47/229 of 29 April 1993.

The repeated attempts by the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", one of the successor States of the former SFR Yugoslavia, to be de facto accepted as continuing the international personality of the former SFR Yugoslavia are in direct contravention of the above-mentioned resolutions. These attempts have been, to a certain extent, facilitated by the ambiguous situation within the United Nations, where some of the attributes of the former SFR Yugoslavia are still present although that former State no longer exists. We consider that it would be appropriate to put an end to this ambiguity by, inter alia, removing the flag and the name-plate of the former SFR Yugoslavia from the premises of the United Nations. Thus, the fact that the former SFR Yugoslavia ceased to exist would at last be adequately reflected. Moreover, this would prevent any further attempts to circumvent the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on this matter.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 8 and 112, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/853
S/1995/147
17 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 8 and 112
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK: REPORTS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 16 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 24 January 1995 from Ambassador Dragomir Djokić (A/49/839-S/1995/75 and Corr.1).

The said letter asserts that the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) "continued to exist in international relations as a contracted Yugoslav federation" and that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - pending the conclusion of the agreement to regulate the effects of secession from the Yugoslav Federation - is the owner of the assets of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the territories that seceded from the former federation". These assertions have neither legal nor factual foundation, are totally inconsistent with the findings of the European Union-mandated Badinter Commission, and contravene relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

As the Belgrade authorities persist in their groundless assertion that they are the sole and automatic successor State of the SFRY and the privileges associated with it, we must once again recall Security Council resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, stating that "the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist" and that "the

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations", and recommending to the General Assembly that it "decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly". Security Council resolution 821 (1993) of 28 April 1993 and General Assembly resolutions 47/1 of 22 September 1992 and 47/229 of 29 April 1993 confirm the unambiguous and authoritative representation made in resolution 777 (1992).

Despite the unambiguous and authoritative representation contained in Security Council resolutions 777 (1992) and 821 (1993) and General Assembly resolutions 47/1 and 47/229, an ambiguous situation within the United Nations itself continues to exist, as manifested in the maintenance at the United Nations of certain attributes of the SFR Yugoslavia that facilitate the assertions of the Belgrade authorities and undermine the relevant resolutions of this body.

To eliminate this regrettable and unnecessary ambiguity and to reverse the undermining of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, the long overdue action of removing the flag and the name-plate of the former SFR Yugoslavia from the premises of the United Nations should be taken.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 8 and 112, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/854
22 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 162

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

Report of the Secretary-General

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994 for a period up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the agreement of 17 September 1994. The Mission's presence in Tajikistan has been continued for another month, until 6 March 1995, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General and endorsed by the members of the Security Council.

The authorized strength of the Mission is 40 military observers and 44 civilian staff (18 international and 26 local).

The present report covers the budget of the Mission from its inception on 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995 and for the 12-month period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. It provides for the deployment of 40 military observers and 44 civilian staff and includes start-up costs of $1.2 million.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in paragraph 36 of the report, including the establishment of a Special Account for the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, the appropriation and assessment of the amount of $4,339,700 gross ($4,138,400 net) for the Mission for the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995 and provision by commitment authorization at a monthly rate of $752,800 gross ($716,600 net) and for the assessment of such amounts for the period beyond 30 June 1995.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The question of the situation in Tajikistan was first brought to the attention of the Security Council on 30 October 1992. The Secretary-General, in his peacemaking initiative and in close consultation with the Security Council, sent to Tajikistan a small integrated United Nations unit of political, military and humanitarian officers to monitor the situation on the ground, provide liaison services and constitute a ground core for any possible more extensive United Nations participation in the regional efforts in Tajikistan in the future. The unit became operational on 21 January 1993.

2. In view of the need to establish a cease-fire and start a political dialogue among all concerned for the earliest possible solution of the problem, the Secretary-General appointed his Special Envoy for Tajikistan in April 1993. In consultation with the Security Council, the mandates of the Special Envoy and the small United Nations unit were extended.

3. The Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition held the first inter-Tajik talks in April 1994 in Moscow and the second round of talks in June 1994 at Tehran under United Nations auspices.

4. Following two rounds of inter-Tajik talks, high-level consultations were held in Tehran in September 1994, which enabled the Tajik parties to sign the agreement on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik border and within the country for the duration of the talks (hereinafter referred to as "the agreement"). 1/

5. In response to the request made by the Tajik parties in the agreement, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, extended the mandates of his Special Envoy and the small group of United Nations officials in Tajikistan for a further period of four months and, as a provisional measure, increased the strength of military observers to 17, pending a decision by the Security Council to establish a new United Nations observer mission in Tajikistan.

6. The third round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation under United Nations auspices was held in Islamabad from 20 October to 1 November 1994. In the course of talks in Islamabad, the parties agreed on the extension of the cease-fire agreement until 6 February 1995. The two sides also signed the protocol on the Joint Commission, 2/ which is composed of representatives of the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition, to monitor the implementation of the agreement. The protocol contains the necessary provisions for the functioning of the Joint Commission.

7. In his report to the Security Council on the situation in Tajikistan, 3/ the Secretary-General recommended to the Council the establishment of a small observer mission in Tajikistan based on the concept of operations and strength described in the report.

8. By its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

(UNMOT) in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary-General in his report. 3/

9. By the same resolution, the Security Council decided that the Mission be established for a period up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the agreement of 17 September 1994, and that they remained committed to an effective cease-fire, national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy.

10. The mandate of UNMOT consists of the following:

(a) To assist the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the agreement of 17 September 1994;

(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission;

(c) To provide its good offices as stipulated in the agreement of 17 September 1994;

(d) To maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) mission in Tajikistan and with the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Tajikistan and with the border forces;

(e) To provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy;

(f) To provide political liaison and coordination services that could facilitate expeditious humanitarian assistance by the international community.

11. In paragraph 29 of his previous report to the Security Council, 3/ the Secretary-General had indicated that the estimated cost of the Mission from its inception in December 1994 to 6 February 1995 would be approximately $1,895,800 gross, including start-up costs of $788,300. The estimated monthly costs thereafter would be approximately $442,300. The costs relating to the activities of the Special Envoy and the small United Nations unit, prior to the establishment of UNMOT, were financed under the regular budget.

12. With respect to the method of financing, the Secretary-General indicated, in paragraph 30 of his report 3/ that, should the Security Council decide to establish an observer mission in Tajikistan, it would be his recommendation to the General Assembly that the costs relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to a special account to be established for that purpose.

13. Pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Security Council resolution 968 (1994), the Secretary-General submitted his report on the situation in Tajikistan on

4 February 1995. 4/ The report provides information on the activities of UNMOT and the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the resolutions of the Council, to make progress towards national reconciliation.

14. In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 25 January 1995, the President of Tajikistan stated that his Government was prepared to extend the agreement for any length of time without any additional conditions. 5/

15. The head of the Tajik opposition delegation addressed a letter to the Secretary-General on 27 January 1995 in which he declared, inter alia, a one-month extension of the agreement, i.e. until 6 March 1995. 6/

16. As a result, the parties have made it possible for the Secretary-General to comply only partially with the requirements of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 968 (1994).

17. In the same report, the Secretary-General indicated that the activities of UNMOT connected with the implementation of the agreement, imperfect as the latter may be, were an important stabilizing factor in the country. Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommended that UNMOT's presence in Tajikistan be continued for another month, until 6 March 1995, on the understanding that every effort would be made during that period to obtain agreement on the holding of the next round of talks as soon as possible. The recommendation was endorsed by the members of the Security Council. 7/

II. CONCEPT OF THE OPERATION

18. The Joint Commission established under the Tehran agreement constitutes the formal machinery for implementing the agreement.

19. UNMOT would act at the request of the Joint Commission or on its own initiative. In case of a complaint about a cease-fire violation, it would investigate in order to establish the facts. It would report its findings to the Joint Commission and to United Nations Headquarters.

20. The nature of the elements that make up the cease-fire package and the responsibilities of the United Nations under the agreement call for an integrated civil-military operation in Tajikistan. It should be headed by a person with political experience, supported by a small civil-affairs staff as well as military observers. The personnel would be deployed in teams at a number of offices in the country. Each office would serve as a base from which the teams would cover a geographic area of responsibility.

21. UNMOT would be under the exclusive direction of the Secretary-General and would discharge its responsibilities with complete objectivity and impartiality.

22. A military complement of 40 officers would suffice to strengthen the headquarters in Dushanbe and the offices in Kurgan-Tyube, Pyanj and Garm and to open additional offices, for example in Tavildara and Khorog.

23. Civilian support to the Chief of Mission would consist of seven staff members, four at the mission headquarters and three civil-affairs officers at the other offices throughout the country. International support staff would also be required as well as local staff, including interpreters.

III. INITIAL MEASURES AUTHORIZING COMMITMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

24. In order for UNMOT to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council in its resolution 968 (1994), the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) was sought to enter into commitments in the amount of $2,986,600 gross ($2,898,700 net) for the period from 16 December 1994 to 6 March 1995 in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2, section IV, of General Assembly resolution 49/233 of 23 December 1994 relating to financial authorization for the start-up or expansion phase of peace-keeping operations. By letter dated 8 February 1995, the Advisory Committee indicated that the requirements of UNMOT for the period from 16 December 1994 to 2 February 1995, the date on which the Committee considered the matter, in the amount of $1,759,700 gross ($1,711,800 net) be met from within the Secretary-General's existing authority under General Assembly resolution 48/229 on unforseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995. With regard to the requirements of UNMOT for the period from 3 February to 6 March 1995, the Advisory Committee concurred in the entering into commitments in an amount not exceeding $651,600 gross ($611,600 net) under the terms of paragraph 2, section IV, of Assembly resolution 49/233 of 23 December 1994.

IV. COST ESTIMATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16 DECEMBER 1994 TO 30 JUNE 1996

25. In line with the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 49/253 to establish a financial year from July to June, the cost estimates presented herewith cover the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995. The estimate for this period, including start-up costs ($1,198,800), amounts to $4,339,700 gross ($4,138,400 net) subject to the extension of the mandate of the Mission beyond 6 March 1995. Should the Security Council decide to continue UNMOT beyond the six-month period authorized in its resolution 968 (1994) and assuming continuance of its existing responsibilities, the cost for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 is estimated at $9,033,600 gross ($8,599,200 net). The distribution of the requirements by budget line item of the cost estimate is contained in annex I to the present report. Supplementary information providing a detailed description of the expenditure under each line item is provided in annex II. Annex III provides the proposed civilian staffing table of UNMOT. Annex IV provides an organizational chart of UNMOT, and civilian staff and related costs are shown in annex V.

V. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

26. The Security Council, in paragraph 13 of its resolution 968 (1994), requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the agreement of 17 September 1994, in particular in support of the activities of the Joint Commission, and encouraged Member States to contribute thereto. Pursuant to the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General established a Trust Fund and appealed to Member States to give serious consideration to contributing to the Trust Fund. No contributions have been received so far.

VI. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

27. The Secretary-General recommends the establishment of a special account for UNMOT to be administered in accordance with financial regulation 6.6 for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure made in respect of the Mission. Except for the period from its inception on 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995 the financial accounts will be kept for a 12-month period beginning on 1 July of one year and ending on 30 June of the following year.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

28. In a letter dated 8 February 1995 from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee addressed to the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on financing of UNMOT the type of support that would be provided by UNMOT to the Joint Commission and the related budgetary implications.

29. In the same letter, the Advisory Committee also requested the Secretary-General to specify clearly the nature of cooperation between UNMOT and the OSCE mission, the CIS collective peace-keeping forces in Tajikistan and the border forces and the extent to which those forces provided assistance to UNMOT.

30. The functioning of the Joint Commission is defined by the protocol, 2/ paragraph 9 of which, entitled "Logistical support for the Joint Commission activities", reads as follows:

> "The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan pledges to provide logistical support for the Joint Commission, including providing office space, living quarters and board for the members of the Joint Commission on the territory of the Republic while the opposition provides the same on the territory of Afghanistan. The parties, with United Nations assistance, appeal to the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States stationed on the territory of Tajikistan and to the international community for financial and logistical support for the Joint Commission. A trust fund to support the work of the Commission,

established on the basis of voluntary contributions, will be administered by the United Nations mission in Tajikistan."

As stated, the Secretary-General established this fund and issued an appeal to Member States for contributions.

31. Members of UNMOT share their vehicles with members of the Joint Commission when carrying out joint investigations of alleged violations of the agreement. All requirements for logistical support, however, have been based solely on the needs of the United Nations and therefore this arrangement poses no additional cost to the United Nations.

32. The mandates of UNMOT, the collective peace-keeping forces and the border forces in Tajikistan are separate and distinct. With regard to the nature of cooperation between UNMOT and the OSCE mission, as stated in paragraph 2 (d) of Security Council resolution 968 (1994), UNMOT is mandated to maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with that organization's mission in Tajikistan and with the collective peace-keeping forces and with the border forces.

33. The collective peace-keeping forces provide logistic and security support for humanitarian relief operations in the country undertaken by the United Nations and other international organizations and agencies. Based on an understanding between UNMOT and the Commander of the collective peace-keeping forces, they provide security guarantees for United Nations and other international personnel in Tajikistan as well.

34. The border forces have provided assistance to the Joint Commission and UNMOT in conducting investigations of alleged violations of the agreement by providing air transport to UNMOT and members of the Joint Commission.

35. With regard to cooperation with the OSCE mission, the United Nations efforts in Tajikistan are concentrated on a political solution of the conflict, while the OSCE mission in Dushanbe gives primary attention to the promotion of democracy, human rights and democratic institution-building. UNMOT and the OSCE mission hold regular meetings and exchange information on activities related to their respective mandates. They make joint political <u>démarches</u> on important issues, such as the presidential elections. Through their joint efforts, they achieved the release of a number of political prisoners in the country. The heads of UNMOT and the OSCE missions participate in the inter-Tajik talks.

VIII. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-NINTH SESSION

36. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session in connection with the financing of UNMOT are as follows:

(a) The establishment of a special account for the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan;

(b) The appropriation and the assessment of the amount of $4,339,700 gross ($4,138,400 net) for UNMOT for the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995;

(c) With regard to the period after 30 June 1995, provision by commitment authorization at a monthly rate of $752,800 gross ($716,600 net) and for the assessment of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNMOT beyond that date.

Notes

1/ S/1994/1102, annex I.

2/ S/1994/1253, annex.

3/ S/1994/1363.

4/ S/1995/105.

5/ S/1995/105, annex I.

6/ S/1995/105, annex II.

7/ S/1995/109.

Annex I

COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIODS FROM 16 DECEMBER 1994 TO 30 JUNE 1995 AND FROM 1 JULY 1995 TO 30 JUNE 1996

Summary statement

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Start-up costs	16 December 1994-30 June 1995	Total	1 July 1995-30 June 1996
	(1)	(2)	(3) Col. (1) + Col. (2)	(4)
1. Military personnel costs				
(a) Military observers				
Mission subsistence allowance	-	706.2	706.2	1 531.8
Travel costs	72.2	129.2	201.4	547.2
Clothing and equipment allowance	-	3.4	3.4	7.2
Subtotal	72.2	838.8	911.0	2 086.2
(b) Military contingent				
Rations	-	25.9	25.9	51.8
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel				
Contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-
Death and disability compensation	-	6.7	6.7	14.4
Subtotal	-	6.7	6.7	14.4
Total, line 1	72.2	871.4	943.6	2 152.4
2. Civilian personnel costs				
(a) Civilian police	-	-	-	-
(b) International and local staff				
International staff salaries	-	519.8	519.8	1 130.0
Local staff salaries	-	39.7	39.7	83.2
Consultants	-	15.2	15.2	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Common staff costs	-	344.3	344.3	727.8
Mission subsistence allowance	-	356.4	356.4	761.8
Travel to and from the Mission area	23.0	36.0	59.0	162.0
Other official travel costs	-	11.2	11.2	22.4
Subtotal	23.0	1 322.6	1 345.6	2 887.2

	Start-up costs	16 December 1994-30 June 1995	Total	1 July 1995-30 June 1996
	(1)	(2)	(3) Col. (1) + Col. (2)	(4)
(c) International contractual personnel	-	-	-	-
(d) United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-
(e) Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
(f) Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
Total, line 2	23.0	1 322.6	1 345.6	2 887.2
3. Premises/accommodation				
Rental of premises	-	14.3	14.3	26.4
Alterations and renovations to premises	16.0	-	16.0	-
Maintenance supplies	-	2.6	2.6	4.8
Maintenance services	-	3.9	3.9	7.2
Utilities	-	14.3	14.3	26.4
Constructions/prefabricated buildings	-	-	-	-
Total, line 3	16.0	35.1	51.1	64.8
4. Infrastructure repairs	-	-	-	-
5. Transport operations				
Purchase of vehicles	-	-	-	-
Rental of vehicles	-	-	-	-
Workshop equipment	2.5	-	2.5	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	-	12.3	12.3	24.0
Petrol, oil and lubricants	-	113.8	113.8	210.0
Vehicle insurance	-	5.2	5.2	10.0
Total, line 5	2.5	131.3	133.8	244.0
6. Air operations				
(a) Helicopter operation	-	-	-	2 160.0
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	-	22.1	22.1	40.8
Total, line 6	-	22.1	22.1	2 200.8
7. Naval operations	-	-	-	-
8. Communications				
(a) Complementary communications				
Communications equipment	614.7	-	614.7	-
Spare parts and supplies	-	24.8	24.8	45.7

	Start-up costs	16 December 1994-30 June 1995	Total	1 July 1995-30 June 1996
	(1)	(2)	(3) Col. (1) + Col. (2)	(4)
Workshop and test equipment	76.2	-	76.2	-
Commercial communications	-	325.0	325.0	600.0
Subtotal	690.9	349.8	1 040.7	645.7
(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	690.9	349.8	1 040.7	645.7
9. Other equipment				
Office furniture	8.8	-	8.8	-
Office equipment	35.1	-	35.1	-
Data-processing equipment	45.2	-	45.2	-
Generators	62.7	-	62.7	-
Observation equipment	3.0	-	3.0	-
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	4.2	-	4.2	-
Medical and dental equipment	22.4	-	22.4	-
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	7.0	-	7.0	-
Field defence equipment	-	-	-	-
Water purification equipment	1.4	-	1.4	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	4.0	-	4.0	8.0
Total, line 9	193.8	-	193.8	8.0
10. Supplies and services				
(a) Miscellaneous services				
Audit services	-	12.6	12.6	12.6
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Data-processing services	-	-	-	-
Security services	-	5.9	5.9	10.8
Medical treatment and services	-	5.2	5.2	9.6
Maintenance services	-	-	-	-
Claims and adjustments	-	-	-	-
Official hospitality	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous other services	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	23.7	23.7	33.0
(b) Miscellaneous supplies				
Stationery and office supplies	2.2	6.3	8.5	-
Medical supplies	-	26.0	26.0	48.0
Sanitation and cleaning materials	-	1.3	1.3	2.4

	Start-up costs	16 December 1994-30 June 1995	Total	1 July 1995-30 June 1996
	(1)	(2)	(3) Col. (1) + Col. (2)	(4)
Subscriptions	-	0.6	0.6	1.2
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-	-
Uniform items, flags and decals	15.8	-	15.8	-
Field defence stores	2.4	-	2.4	-
Operational maps	2.0	-	2.0	-
Quartermaster and general stores	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	22.4	34.2	56.6	51.6
Total, line 10	22.4	57.9	80.3	84.6
11. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes	-	37.0	37.0	66.3
13. Training programmes	-	-	-	-
14. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-
16. Air and surface freight				
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	176.0	-	176.0	-
Total, line 16	176.0	-	176.0	-
17. Integrated Management Information System	-	-	-	-
18. Support account for peace-keeping operations	2.0	112.4	114.4	245.4
19. Staff assessment	-	201.3	201.3	434.4
Gross total, lines 1-19	1 198.8	3 140.9	4 339.7	9 033.6
20. Income from staff assessment	-	(201.3)	(201.3)	(434.4)
Net total, lines 1-20	1 198.8	2 939.6	4 138.4	8 599.2
21. Voluntary contributions in kind	-	-	-	-
Total resources	1 198.8	2 939.6	4 138.4	8 599.2

Annex II

COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIODS FROM 16 DECEMBER 1994 TO 30 JUNE 1995 AND FROM 1 JULY 1995 TO 30 JUNE 1996

Supplementary information

(In United States dollars)

I. COST PARAMETERS

1. The cost estimates set out herein were calculated, where applicable, on the basis of the cost parameters indicated below.

A. Deployment of military personnel

2. As of 16 December 1994, 17 military observers were in the Mission area as part of the small group of United Nations officials in Tajikistan. Five more military observers were deployed by the end of January. In addition, 11 military observers are expected to arrive in the Mission area in February, while 7 will arrive early in May 1995. The detailed phasing-in schedule is shown below.

Phasing-in of military observers

(16 December 1994-30 June 1995)

Deployment date	No. of observers	No. of days	Total person/days	No. of months	Total months
On board	17	197	3 349	6.5	110.5
15 January 1995	1	167	167	5.5	5.5
22 January 1995	4	160	640	5.3	21.2
6 February 1995	1	145	145	4.8	4.8
15 February 1995	10	136	1 360	4.5	45.0
4 May 1995	7	58	408	2.0	13.5
Total	40		6 069		200.5

B. Deployment of civilian personnel

3. As of 31 January 1995, 11 international staff were on board. In addition, 7 international staff are expected to be deployed by 10 February 1995.

C. Civilian personnel cost

4. Salaries and common staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on New York standard rates. Salaries and common staff costs of local staff are based on the local salary scale established for Dushanbe.

D. Mission subsistence allowance

5. Mission subsistence allowance is payable to all mission personnel at the rate of $115 per day. The rates are subject to supplements of 10 and 25 per cent for staff at the D-1/D-2 and assistant secretary-general/under-secretary-general levels, respectively.

E. Rotation/travel cost to and from the Mission area

6. The travel of military observers and international civilian staff to the Mission area has been estimated at $1,800 for the one-way economy class air fare and $2,500 for the one-way business class air fare. In addition, a total of $2,000 is provided for travel subsistence allowance ($200), terminal expenses ($100) and the cost of excess accompanied baggage ($1,700).

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

(i) Mission subsistence allowance

7. Provision is made for payment of mission subsistence allowance for 36 military observers in accordance with the deployment schedule shown in paragraph 2 above and at the rate indicated in paragraph 5 above for the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995. Provision is also made for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	706 200
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	1 531 800

(ii) Travel costs

8. Provision is made for the one-way travel of 23 military observers to the Mission area based on the rates indicated in paragraph 6 above. Also provided is the cost of one rotation travel for 17 military observers for the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995. Further provision is made for the cost of two rotations for 40 military observers for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	201 400
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	547 200

(iii) Clothing and equipment allowance

9. Provision is made for a clothing allowance for 40 military observers at the standard rate of $200 per annum per observer.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	3 400
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	7 200

(b) Military contingent

(i) Standard troop cost reimbursement

10. No provision is required under this heading.

(ii) Welfare

11. No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Rations

12. Provision is made for contingency rations for 40 military observers and 18 international staff for 60 days at $7 per person per day for food and $1 per person per day for bottled water. This stockpile is required since there are persistent shortages of food commodities and water supply is not always guaranteed.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	25 900
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	51 800

(iv) Daily allowance

13. No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Mission subsistence allowance

14. No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops

15. No provision is required under this heading.

(vii) Clothing and equipment allowance

16. No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel

(i) Contingent-owned equipment

17. No provision is required under this heading.

(ii) Death and disability allowance

18. Provision is made for death and disability payments for military observers. This is based on 1 per cent of the average strength for the period calculated at $40,000 per claim per annum.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	6 700
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	14 400

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police

19. No provision is required under this heading.

(b) International and local salaries

(i) International staff salaries

20. The estimate covers the salaries of 18 international staff (8 Professional and above, 2 General Service and 8 Field Service) in accordance with the deployment schedule indicated in paragraph 3 above and at the rates indicated in paragraph 4 above. The calculations are summarized in annex V.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	519 800
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	1 130 000

(ii) Local staff salaries

21. Provision is made for salaries of 26 locally recruited staff based on the rates indicated in paragraph 4 above. The calculations are summarized in annex V.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	39 700
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	83 200

(iii) Consultants

22. Provision is made for consultancy fees ($7,000), round-trip airfare ($5,000) and daily subsistence allowance ($3,200) for a military specialist who will assist the Mission in establishing the operational plan of the military observers.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	15 200
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(iv) Overtime

23. No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Common staff costs

24. Provision is made for common staff costs based on the deployment schedule indicated in paragraph 3 above and based on the rates indicated in paragraph 4 above. The calculations are summarized in annex V.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	344 300
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	727 800

(vi) Mission subsistence allowance

25. Provision is made for payment of mission subsistence allowance to 18 international staff calculated in accordance with the deployment schedule indicated in paragraph 3 above and at the rates indicated in paragraph 5 above.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	356 400
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	761 800

(vii) Travel to and from the Mission area

26. Provision is made for 50 per cent of the one-way emplacement travel of 10 international staff and one rotation travel for 8 international staff for the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995 at the rate indicated in paragraph 6 above. Provision is also made for the cost of two rotations of 18 international staff for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	59 000
1 June 1995-30 June 1996	162 000

(viii) Other official travel cost

27. Provision is made for official travel of staff between New York and the Mission area, based on the rates indicated in paragraph 6 above, consisting of two round-trip airfares ($10,000) and six days of subsistence allowance ($1,200) for the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995 and four round-trip air fares ($20,000) and 12 days of subsistence allowance ($2,400) for the period from 1 July to 30 June 1996.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	11 200
1 June 1995-30 June 1996	22 400

(c) International contractual personnel

28. No provision is required under this heading.

(d) United Nations Volunteers

29. No provision is required under this heading.

(e) Government-provided personnel

30. No provision is required under this heading.

(f) Civilian electoral observers

31. No provision is required under this heading.

3. Premises/accommodation

(a) Rental of premises

32. Office premises are provided by the Government of Tajikistan free of charge. Provision is made in the total amount of $2,200 per month for the rental of a radio room ($150 per month), six observation posts ($1,800 per month) and two repeater sites ($200 per month).

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	14 300
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	26 400

(b) Alterations and renovations to premises

33. Provision is made for the cost of alterations and renovations required for the Mission headquarters and observation posts.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	16 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(c) Maintenance supplies

34. Provision is made for maintenance supplies estimated at $400 per month for the Mission headquarters building and outstations.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	2 600
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	4 800

(d) Maintenance services

35. Provision is made for maintenance services at $600 per month for the Mission headquarters building and outstations.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	3 900
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	7 200

(e) Utilities

36. Provision is made to cover electricity as well as fuel for heating and generators at a monthly cost of $2,200.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	14 300
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	26 400

(f) Construction/prefabricated buildings

37. No provision is required under this heading.

4. Infrastructure repairs

38. No provision is required under this heading.

5. Transport operations

(a) Purchase of vehicles

39. Provision is made for the requisition of nine 4x4 vehicles at the cost of $20,500 per vehicle.

	$
9 4x4 vehicles	184 500
Less: 9 4x4 vehicles from United Nations supply depot at Brindisi, Italy	(184 500)

(b) Rental of vehicles

40. No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Workshop equipment

41. Provision is made for a selection of hand tools for minor repairs.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	2 500
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance

42. Provision is made for spare parts for a full fleet of 25 United Nations-owned vehicles, prorated, as the 9 vehicles to be transferred from the United Nations supply depot in Brindisi are not expected in a Mission area for a month. The estimated monthly cost per vehicle is $80.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	12 300
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	24 000

(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants

43. Provision for petrol is based on requirements for 25 United Nations-owned vehicles, taking into account the fact that delivery of the 9 vehicles mentioned above is expected one month after inception of the Mission. It is assumed that all vehicles will be travelling an average of 75 miles per day. The estimate is based on a daily consumption of 5 gallons of petrol for each of 5 sedans, which average 15 miles per gallon, and 7.5 gallons for each of the 20 4x4 vehicles, which achieve 10 miles per gallon. The cost of petrol is estimated at $2.94 per gallon in the light of past experience in the Mission area.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	113 800
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	210 000

44. The cost of oil and lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel is also included. The estimated monthly cost is $17,500.

(f) Vehicle insurance

45. Provision is made for third-party liability insurance carried by the United Nations to cover 25 vehicles based on an annual premium of $400 per vehicle. The estimated monthly cost is $800.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	5 200
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	10 000

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopter operations

46. As a result of poor road conditions and mountainous terrain, surface transport is slow and insecure. Provision is made for hiring one helicopter at the all-inclusive cost of $4,500 per hour for the period from 1 July 1995-30 June 1996. It is anticipated that a total of 40 hours will be flown each month.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	-
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	2 160 000

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft

(i) Hire/charter costs

47. Provision is made for a monthly supply flight by special charter from Islamabad to Dushanbe, estimated at $3,400 per flight.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	22 100
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	40 800

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants

48. No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Positioning/depositioning cost

49. No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Painting/preparation

50. No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Liability and war-risk insurance

51. No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance

52. No provision is required under this heading.

(d) Other air operations cost

53. No provision is required under this heading.

7. Naval operations

54. No provision is required under this heading.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communications

(i) Communications equipment

55. It was originally planned that UNMOT would have a headquarters and six outstations for the military observers. The communications equipment for this was planned to be of three different types. It was intended that there should be two INMARSAT "A", for use in the headquarters to provide communications with the outstations in Tajikistan and to United Nations Headquarters in New York. One of the two terminals would be located in the UNMOT headquarters radio room and the other in the operations room. In addition, six INMARSAT "C" would be required to transmit data to headquarters for use in the six originally planned outstations. Finally, six INMARSAT "M" would be required for an emergency voice communications facility for use in an accident or a crisis, again located in each of the outstations.

56. The recent work undertaken by the military consultant on the disposition of the observation posts has changed the requirement from six to eight planned sites. As a result, four more INMARSAT terminals will be required, two type "C" and two type "M" for emergency and mobile use. It is intended, however, to fulfil this additional requirement with existing communications resources.

57. Accordingly, provision is made for the purchase of the following communications equipment.

Description of equipment	No. of units	Unit cost	Total cost
		$	$
INMARSAT "C" terminal	6	10 000	60 000
INMARSAT "M" terminal	6	14 000	84 000
INMARSAT "A" terminal	2	30 000	60 000
4.6-m VSAT station with tracking	1	200 000	200 000
Rural telephone	2	8 000	16 000
32-line exchange	1	5 000	5 000
HF base station	10	7 500	75 000
HF mobiles	16	8 000	128 000
VHF base station	5	1 200	6 000
VHF portable radio	30	500	15 000
UPS 5KVA	1	4 000	4 000
Fax machine	3	1 000	3 000
Subtotal	83		656 000
Freight at 12 per cent			78 720
Grand total			734 720
Equipment to be transferred from other missions			
INMARSAT "C" terminal	6		(60 000)
INMARSAT "A" terminal	2		(60 000)
Net total			614 720

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	614 700
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(ii) Spare parts and supplies

58. Provision is made for spare parts for power supply towers at a monthly cost of $3,400 plus 12 per cent freight charge.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	24 800
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	45 700

(iii) Workshop and test equipment

59. Provision is made for one communications analyser ($15,000), satellite equipment ($45,000) and miscellaneous tools and equipment ($8,000) plus 12 per cent freight charge.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	76 200
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(iv) Commercial communications

60. Provision is made for commercial communications at a monthly cost of $50,000.

	$
16 December 1994-30 July 1995	325 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	600 000

(b) Main trunking contract

61. No provision is required under this heading.

9. Other equipment

(a) Office furniture

62. Provision is made for the purchase of 11 workstations (desk, chair, filing cabinet, etc.) at a unit cost of $800.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	8 800
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(b) Office equipment

63. Provision is made for the purchase of a safe ($1,700), a medium-sized shredder ($4,000), eight calculators at an estimated cost of $50 each ($400), four manual typewriters at a cost of $260 each ($1,000), 2 high-volume photocopiers at a cost of $10,000 each ($20,000) and 4 low-volume photocopiers for outstations at a cost of $2,000 each ($8,000).

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	35 100
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(c) Data-processing equipment

64. Provision is made for 6 laptop computers at a cost of $2,100 each ($12,600) and 10 desktop computers at a cost of $1,380 each ($13,800), 8 deskjet printers at a cost of $350 each ($2,800) and 2 laser printers at a cost of $1,500 ($3,000), 10 single-user software packages ($9,000) and 10 UPS power supply units ($4,000).

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	45 200
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(d) Generators

65. Provision is made for six 10 KVA trailer-mounted units at a cost of $8,100 each ($48,600) and one 15 KVA stationary unit at a cost of $7,400 plus freight at 12 per cent of cost ($6,700).

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	62 700
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(e) Observation equipment

66. Provision is made for the purchase of observation equipment.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	3 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(f) Petrol tank plus metering equipment

67. Provision is made for the purchase of a petrol tank and metering equipment.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	4 200
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(g) Medical and dental equipment

68. Provision is made for the purchase of medical and dental equipment.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	22 400
1 July 1995-30 July 1996	-

(h) Accommodation equipment

69. No provision is made under this heading.

(i) Miscellaneous equipment

70. Provision is made for the purchase of refrigeration equipment ($5,600) and other miscellaneous equipment ($1,400).

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	7 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(j) Field defence equipment

71. No provision is required under this heading.

(k) Water purification equipment

72. Provision is made for the purchase of water purification equipment since no water is potable without filtering or boiling in the Mission area.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	1 400
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(l) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance

73. Provision is made for the purchase of spare parts for various equipment listed above and the costs for repairs and maintenance.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	4 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	8 000

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

(i) Audit services

74. Provision is made for external audit services.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	12 600
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	12 600

(ii) Contractual services

75. No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Data-processing services

76. No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Security services

77. Provision is made for the cost of locally contracted security services at an estimated monthly cost of $900.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	5 900
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	10 800

(v) Medical treatment and services

78. Provision is made for minor medical treatment at a monthly cost of $800.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	5 200
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	9 600

(vi) Maintenance services

79. No provision is required under this heading.

(vii) Claims and adjustments

80. No provision is required under this heading.

(viii) Official hospitality

81. No provision is required under this heading.

(ix) Miscellaneous other services

82. No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies

(i) Stationery and office supplies

83. Provision is made for the purchase of stationery and office supplies to stockpile an adequate supply of these items.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	8 500
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(ii) Medical supplies

84. Provision is made for basic medical supplies, including drugs, for military observers and international staff, at an estimated cost of $4,000 per month.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	26 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	48 000

(iii) Sanitation and cleaning materials

85. Provision is made for cleaning material and other sanitation supplies at an estimated monthly cost of $200.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	1 300
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	2 400

(iv) Subscriptions

86. Provision is made for subscription to international newspapers and magazines at an estimated monthly cost of $100.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	600
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	1 200

(v) Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles

87. No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Uniform items, flags and decals

88. Provision is made for a total of $13,000 for 25 bullet-proof fragmentation jackets at a cost of $400 each and 25 helmets at a cost of $120 each and other uniform items, flags and decals ($2,800).

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	15 800
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(vii) Field defence stores

89. Provision is made for $400 per observation post in respect of sandbags, security lights, barbed wire and corrugated iron sheets.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	2 400
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(viii) Operational maps

90. Provision is made for the acquisition of maps.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	2 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

(ix) Quartermaster and general stores

91. No provision is required under this heading.

11. Election-related supplies and services

92. No provision is required under this heading.

12. Public information programmes

93. Provision is made for the period from 16 December 1994 to 30 June 1995 at an estimated total cost of $33,000 for the programme production costs for broadcasting and print media to explain the activities of UNMOT to the local community and international media. Details are as follows: production of 20-second radio and television spots ($5,000), production of weekly radio and television programmes including shooting/collection of field materials ($12,000), production of posters and brochures ($5,000), newspaper supplements ($6,000), commercial radio air time ($5,000). Provision is also made for the acquisition of 2 television sets, 2 video cassette recorder sets at a cost of

$500 each ($2,000), a video camera ($1,300) and blank tapes ($300) plus 12 per cent freight charges.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	37 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	66 300

13. Training programme

94. No provision is required under this heading.

14. Mine-clearing programme

95. No provision is required under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization

96. No provision is required under this heading.

16. Air and surface freight

(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment

97. No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Military airlifts

98. No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Commercial freight and cartage

99. Provision is made for the air freight of nine vehicles from the United Nations supply depot at Brindisi, Italy.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	176 000
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	-

17. Integrated Management Information System

100. No provision is required under this heading.

18. Support account for peace-keeping operations

101. In accordance with the methodology for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost for salaries, common staff costs and travel of civilian staff members.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	114 400
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	245 400

19. Staff assessment

102. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b) above. The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, i.e. the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	201 300
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	434 400

20. Income from staff assessment

103. The staff assessment requirements provided for under expenditure budget line item 19 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and are credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in resolution 973 (X) A of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNMOT budget.

	$
16 December 1994-30 June 1995	(201 300)
1 July 1995-30 June 1996	(434 400)

21. Voluntary contribution in kind

104. No provision is required under this heading.

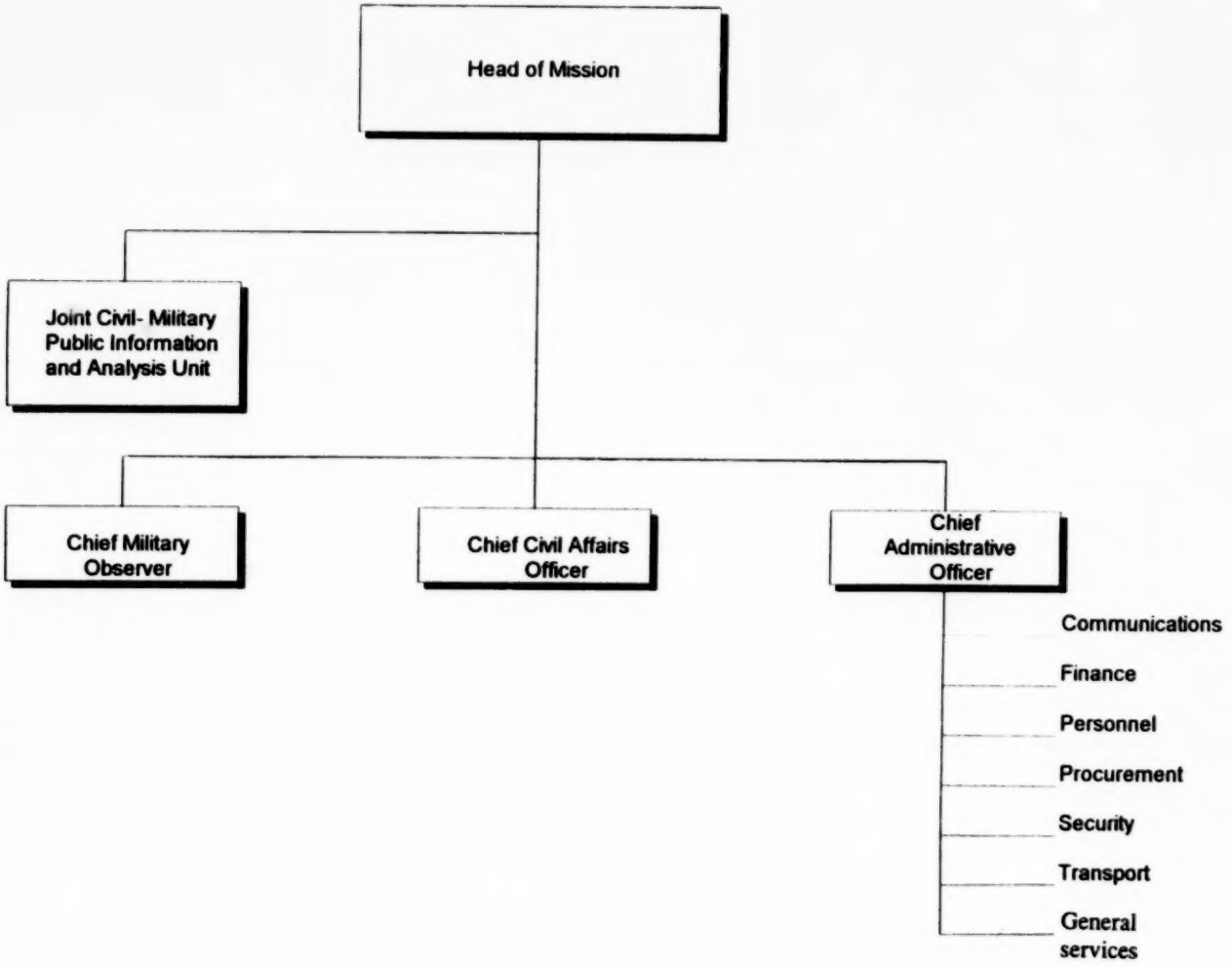
Annex III

PROPOSED STAFFING TABLE

Grade	Number of staff
Professional category and above	Proposed
D-2	1
P-5	1
P-4	5
P-3	1
Subtotal	8
General Service and other category	
General Service	2
Field Service	8
Total, international	18
Local level	26
Total	44

Annex IV

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Annex V (a)

CIVILIAN STAFF AND RELATED COSTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16 DECEMBER 1994 TO 9 JANUARY 1995

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	No. of persons	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs		
			Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment
International staff								
D-2	1	0.8	104.8	42.2	41.0	7.0	2.8	2.7
Subtotal	1	0.8				7.0	2.8	2.7
General Service	1	0.8	36.9	14.6	14.0	2.5	1.0	0.9
Field Service	6	4.8	51.1	51.9	20.6	20.4	20.8	8.2
Subtotal	7	5.6				22.9	21.8	9.1
Total, international	8	6.4				29.9	24.6	11.8
Local staff	9	7.2	3.2	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.4
Grand total	17	13.6				31.8	25.2	12.2

Annex V (b)

CIVILIAN STAFF AND RELATED COSTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JANUARY 1995 TO 9 FEBRUARY 1995

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	No. of persons	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs		
			Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment
International staff								
D-2	1	1.0	104.8	42.2	41.0	8.7	3.5	3.4
P-5	1	1.0	89.7	35.6	32.8	7.5	3.0	2.7
P-4	1	1.0	77.7	30.8	26.5	6.5	2.6	2.2
P-3	1	1.0	64.4	25.6	19.7	5.4	2.1	1.6
Subtotal	4	4.0				28.1	11.2	9.9
General Service	1	1.0	36.9	14.6	14.0	3.1	1.2	1.2
Field Service	6	6.0	51.1	51.9	20.6	25.5	26.0	10.3
Subtotal	7	7.0				28.6	27.2	11.5
Total, international	11	11.0				56.7	38.4	21.4
Local staff	22	22.0	3.2	1.0	0.6	5.9	1.8	1.1
Grand total	33	33.0				62.6	40.2	22.5

Annex V (c)

CIVILIAN STAFF AND RELATED COSTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 FEBRUARY 1995 TO 30 JUNE 1995

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	No. of persons	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs		
			Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment
International staff								
D-2	1	4.6	104.8	42.2	41.0	40.1	16.2	15.7
P-5	1	4.6	89.7	35.6	32.8	34.4	13.6	12.6
P-4	5	23.0	77.7	30.8	26.5	148.9	59.0	50.8
P-3	1	4.6	64.4	25.6	19.7	24.7	9.8	7.6
Subtotal	8	36.8				248.1	98.6	86.7
General Service	2	9.2	36.9	14.6	14.0	28.3	11.2	10.7
Field Service	8	36.8	51.1	51.9	20.6	156.7	159.2	63.2
Subtotal	10	46.0				185.0	170.4	73.9
Total, international	18	82.8				433.1	269.0	160.6
Local staff	26	119.6	3.2	1.0	0.6	31.9	10.0	6.0
Grand total	44	202.4				465.0	279.0	166.6

Annex V (d)

CIVILIAN STAFF AND RELATED COSTS: SUMMARY FROM 16 DECEMBER 1994 TO 30 JUNE 1995

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	No. of persons	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs		
			Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment
International staff								
D-2	1	6.4	104.8	42.2	41.0	55.9	22.5	21.9
P-5	1	5.6	89.7	35.6	32.8	41.9	16.6	15.3
P-4	5	24.0	77.7	30.8	26.5	155.4	61.6	53.0
P-3	1	5.6	64.4	25.6	19.7	30.1	11.9	9.2
Subtotal	8	41.6				283.3	112.6	99.4
General Service	2	11.0	36.9	14.6	14.0	33.8	13.4	12.8
Field Service	8	47.6	51.1	51.9	20.6	202.7	205.9	81.7
Subtotal	10	58.6				236.5	219.3	94.5
Total, international	18	100.2				519.8	331.9	193.9
Local staff	26	148.8	3.2	1.0	0.6	39.7	12.4	7.4
Grand total	44	249.0				559.5	344.3	201.3

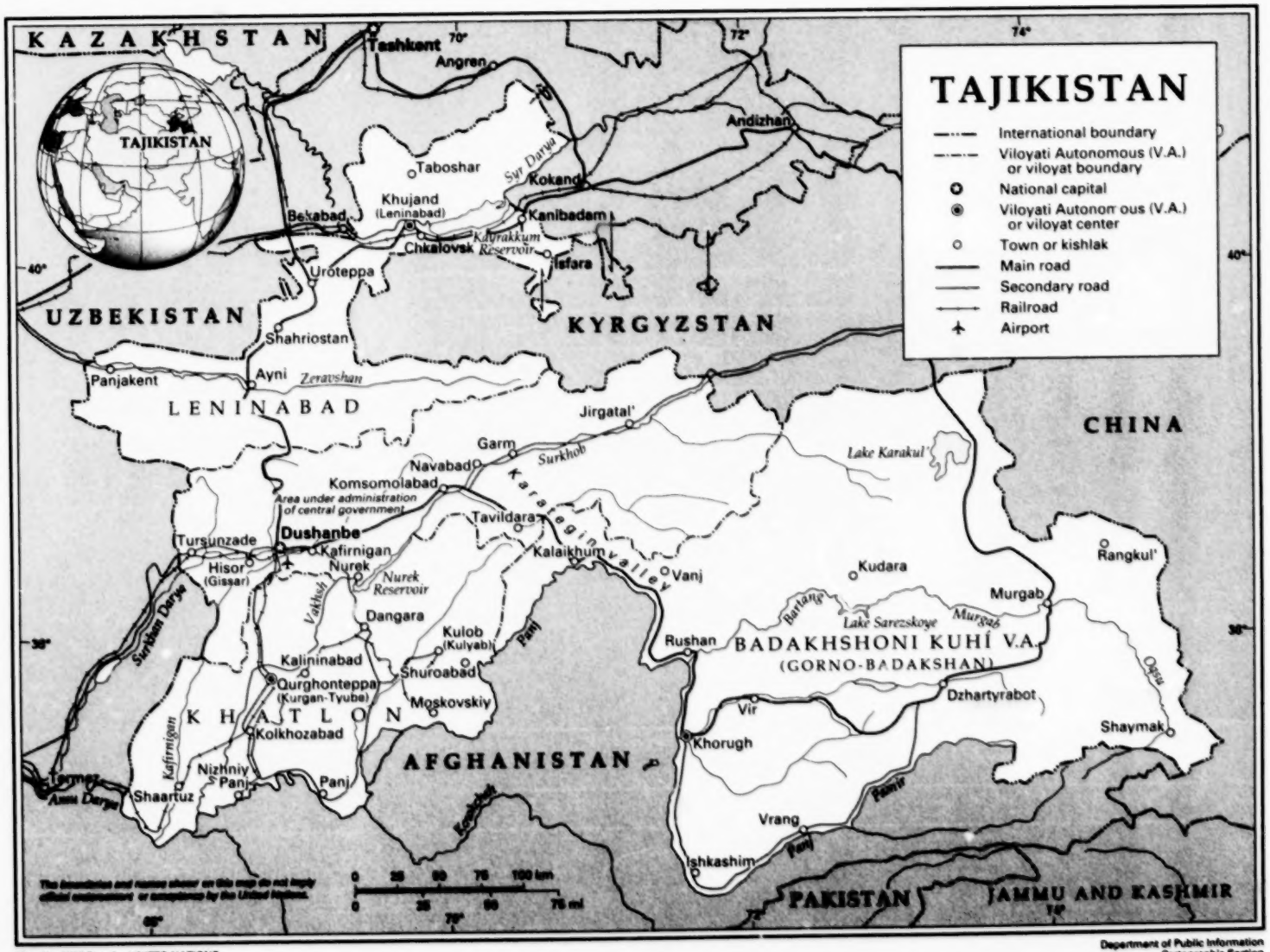
Annex V (e)

CIVILIAN STAFF AND RELATED MONTHLY COSTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 1995 TO 30 JUNE 1996 (AT 1995 STANDARD RATE)

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	No. of persons	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs		
			Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff cost	Staff assessment
International staff								
D-2	1	12.0	104.8	42.2	41.0	104.8	42.2	41.0
P-5	1	12.0	89.7	35.6	32.8	89.7	35.6	32.8
P-4	5	60.0	77.7	30.8	26.5	388.5	154.0	132.5
P-3	1	12.0	64.4	25.6	19.7	64.4	25.6	19.7
Subtotal	8	96.0				647.4	257.4	226.0
General Service	2	24.0	36.9	14.6	14.0	73.8	29.2	28.0
Field Service	8	96.0	51.1	51.9	20.6	408.8	415.2	164.8
Subtotal	10	120.0				482.6	444.4	192.8
Total, international	18	216.0				1 130.0	701.8	418.8
Local staff	26	312.0	3.2	1.0	0.6	83.2	26.0	15.6
Grand total	44	528.0				1 213.2	727.8	434.4

Annex VI



Map No. 3786 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
January 1995

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/855
S/1995/154
23 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 74
PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF SMALL STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 23 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Ecuador has requested an urgent meeting of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States for today in view of the latest flagrant violations by Peru of the cease-fire agreement established by the Itamaraty Peace Accord of 17 February 1995. These violations have taken the form of military attacks, directed especially at Tiwinza base, at a time when members of an advanced mission of the Guarantor Countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol were in the area.

Peru has used the days following the signing of the Itamaraty Peace Accord to regroup and strengthen its military contingents in the combat zone and has launched attacks more intensive even than those which preceded the cease-fire. It has even used chemical and other weapons which are banned because of their indiscriminate and inhumane effects.

I should like to suggest that you ask the Permanent Representatives of the Guarantor Countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States of America, for more information about this violation of the Peace Accord.

For your information I enclose a copy of the press release issued yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luis VALENCIA RODRIGUEZ
Permanent Representative

Annex

PRESS RELEASE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today denounced further flagrant violations by Peru of the cease-fire agreement established in the Itamaraty Peace Accord signed on 17 February 1995.

Today, Peruvian patrols that have infiltrated the Tiwintza base sector continued their attacks, this time using mortar fire; this creates a serious risk that hostilities may resume at the same level of intensity as had been reached prior to the signing of the Accord.

The latest Peruvian attacks are all the more serious in that they are occurring when members of the advance mission from the Guarantor countries are in the sector. These hostile actions are clearly intended to impede the mission's work; they are seriously endangering the mission's safety and are seriously jeopardizing implementation of the commitments assumed in Brasilia.

As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the press yesterday, Ecuador has provided members of the advance mission with every facility in order to enable them to carry out their assignment. In order to guarantee the mission's safety, yesterday the Ministry notified the Peruvian Government officially, through our embassy in Lima, of the mission's visit and indicated the proposed itinerary; it even indicated what markings would be on the two helicopters that would be taking the mission to the area of conflict. The Foreign Ministry of Peru adopted an unusual and baffling attitude; it returned the note in question to the Ecuadorian Ambassador, Gustavo Ruales, claiming that the notification should have come from the guarantors, and completely disregarded the safety of the said observers. All this highlights Peru's rash refusal to comply with the most elementary obligations of the Accord of 17 February.

Given the seriousness of these events, the Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning called the Ambassadors of the Guarantor Countries to his office to hand them the original of an official note - which had been sent directly by fax - addressed to the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Chile and to the United States Secretary of State. In it, the Ecuadorian Government denounces Peru's attitude, which may be part of a plan to stave off the visit by the military observers and prevent verification of the implementation of the cease-fire agreed upon in Brasilia.

Today, just after the advance mission of observers left Coangos, Peruvian forces unleashed a massive attack on the position at Tiwintza, thereby emphasizing that we are dealing not with a simple violation of the cease-fire but with a demonstration of complete disregard for the Peace Accord; this greatly complicates the subsequent processes aimed at pacification of the area.

The Foreign Minister informed the Ambassadors that Ecuadorian forces are maintaining their positions and are limiting their action to defending themselves from the Peruvian attacks. He reiterated that the Ecuadorian Government has taken the necessary steps to guarantee the safety of the

observers, and he urged the Guarantor Countries to demand that the Government of Peru comply promptly with the cease-fire, that being the first step under the Accord.

Lastly, Foreign Minister Gallo Leoro informed them that the Observer Mission would have to commence its work earlier than the scheduled date of 8 March in order to prevent further bloodshed resulting from the continuous attacks by Peru, and in order to prevent the Peruvian patrols that were infiltrating into the zone from taking advantage of the situation and consolidating their position in the area of conflict.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs further stated that the Secretary General of the Ministry had summoned the Chargé d'affaires of Peru to his office this afternoon and had handed him a note in which the Ecuadorian Government protested in the strongest terms the recent attacks by Peru which constitute a flagrant violation of the commitment established in the Itamaraty Peace Declaration. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Ecuador reminded the Peruvian diplomat that the facilities and broad cooperation provided by Ecuador to the Observer Mission contrasted with the aggressiveness demonstrated to the Mission by the Armed Forces of Peru. Finally, he reiterated that the Peruvian Government must faithfully comply with the commitments it had assumed in Brasilia, in order for peace to be restored between the two countries and in order to return to the climate of friendship and understanding necessary for them to find a way, once and for all, out of the deadlock.

Quito, 22 February 1995